



# The Nation



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## MISTRUST OF THE REBEL IS NOT SUFFICIENT ANSWER TO BRING PEACE, NUF SAYS

From Our Staff Reporter.

At the very moment when the Information Minister, Thakin Chit Maung, was telling the Press yesterday that the underground Communists' peace appeal was only a cunning trick, the above-ground Communist coalition, the NUF, was making an appeal to the Government to negotiate with the rebels.

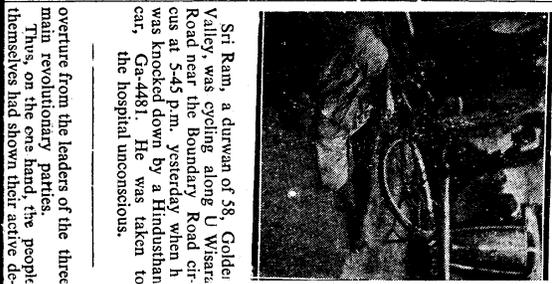
Current Chairman of the Front Rainin Thun, said that the NUF's platform in the last elections had been "Peace Through Negotiations". Because this platform had answered the people's own desires, the Front had won many seats.

Thakin Thun asserted that today there was an overwhelming desire for peace in the country, on the part of monks and laymen, of all classes and groups.

On October 11, the NUF had been surprised to find that Thakin Kodaw Hmang had made a personal appeal to both the revolutionary forces and the Government, to put an end to the fighting in order to stop the sufferings of the people.

Then, on December 26, Thakin Thun, leader of the Burma Communist Party, had written to Thakin Kodaw Hmang asking him to use his good offices to secure peace through negotiations.

Thakin Thun had suggested that if the Government as such did not want to negotiate, the AFPFL, as a political party, should do so.



And if the Government did not trust the underground Communists, the negotiations could be carried out in the presence of other persons. Thakin Thun has suggested the following:

## POWER THROUGH VIOLENCE, FINAL GOAL OF COMMUNISTS

### THAKIN CHIT MG RELEASES DOCUMENT ON "TRIPARTITE" STRATEGY, TACTICS

**FIRST, CEASE-FIRE. SECOND, FIGHT WITHIN THE DEMOCRATIC FOLD. THIRD, SEIZE POWER WITH GUNS.**

From Our Staff Reporter

The rejection out of hand by the AFPFL of the latest "peace" negotiation offer from the underground, is based on documentary proof that the "Tripartite Alliance" is out to gain every possible advantage out of a truce, to gather strength by organising openly under a democratic system, but eventually to destroy that system by seizing power through violence.

The above facts were revealed yesterday at a Press Conference by Information Minister Thakin Chit Maung, who circulated to all reporters a cyclostyled copy of a document seized in Pakokku district by Colonel Kyi Win, Commanding 10th Infantry Brigade. The original document, dated October 24, 1955 was laid on the table for all to see. Marked "For Members of the Central Committee only" it is a transcript of questions and

## Eight-Year-Old Boy Rescued From Gang Of Kidnappers

### HANDWRITING GIVES CLUE

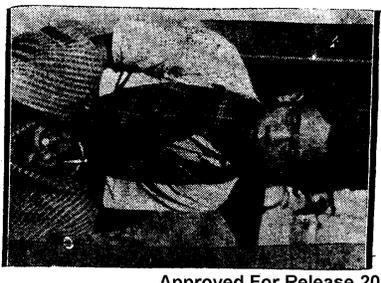
From Our Staff Reporter

An eight-year-old boy, who was nearly a fortnight in the hands of kidnapers, was joyfully restored to his parents yesterday by the Police, who tracked down four of the kidnapers, through the handwriting of the ransom note.

The boy is Maung Tin Shwe, the son of Ko Sen and Ma Than Khin, *mobing* sellers of Kanyut Station Road. On the night of January 13, he went with his 10-year-old brother, Maung Aung Myint, to watch a *puwe* in Maung-tabin Quarter, near their home.

Suddenly a man named Shwe Ya came up to them and said their father had sent for them. He handed them over to the kidnaping gang who took them, that very night, across the river.

Early next morning, the elder boy



Tin Maung

**Told Wife How To Vote—Fined K 50**  
From Our Staff Reporter  
For telling his wife how to vote a

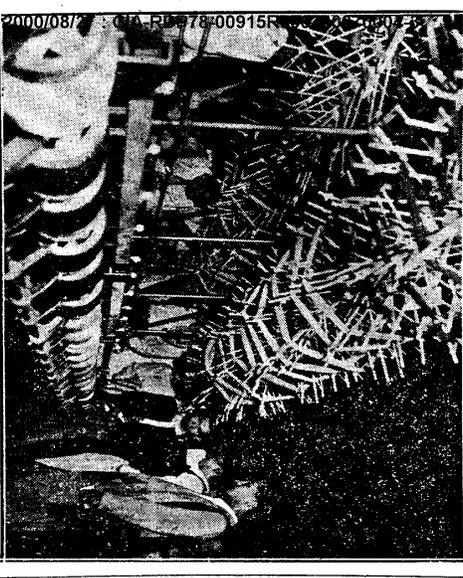
ing: Thakin Kodaw Hmang, one of the revolutionary forces themselves. Sayadaw, General Ne Win, Bo Let Ya, Daw Khin Kyi, Bohmu Aung, General Smith-Dun, Brigadier Kyar Dee, Henda U Mya, U Aung Myin, another Editor, a representative of the minorities.

Later, there had come another peace

## BURMA'S FIRST NYLON MILL STARTS ROLLING TODAY

From Our Staff Reporter

Newsman yesterday got a "preview" of the new rayon factory, the first of its kind in Burma, which is to be formally opened this morning by U Kyaw Nyein, at Singu, near Insein.



The factory is expected to produce start production will be K 25 lakhs 9,000 yards of cloth a day, or 2,000,000 yards a year, working three shifts and employing about 700 people.

The fabrics produced will be all 100 per cent rayon and nylon, which will be woven from 70 power-166ms.

Foreign technicians will at first be employed, but a programme is in hand to train Burmese to replace them.

The building of the factory itself and the erection of the machinery was carried out by local labour under the supervision of one engineer from abroad.

Total cost of machinery and buildings was K 7 lakhs, but the complete capital investment for the industry to

sure for peace, and on the other hand, the revolutionary forces themselves had openly asked for peace.

Yet the AFPPL Government stubbornly refused to recognise this just demand, and was shouting that it

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answers at a conference of the Burma Communist Party at which strategy and tactics were fully discussed.

The salient points of the document are:-

### CIVIL WAR

Question: (1) Will the Civil War be ended only when the revolutionary forces have become strong, or whenever the Nu Government accepts the offer to do so?

Answer: Thakin Nu's Government must accept armed insurrection (as previously stated), or is there a shift to a constitutional fight?

Answer (by Thakin Than Tun): (1) The Civil War can end only when the revolution has gained the greatest strength. Therefore, three steps remain: First, we must get the Nu Government to accept the peace offer; second, we must enter into discussions with it; third, we must see that the terms of the agreement are complied with by the Nu Government.

Our strategy is based on class warfare. It will be complicated: it will be difficult; it will be long. Our first objective is therefore to gather strength, strength within the Party, in the Army and among the people. U Nu will accept the cease-fire offer only when his Government is placed in a difficult position and he has no other recourse open to him. We must not be tricked by the political strategy of Khin Maung Gale. We must not bow the knee in surrender. We must ensure full "democratic rights" and this we can do only when the Nu Government is left with no choice.

(2) The moment we get a cease-fire, we will use our democratic rights to continue the fight, to add to our strength, and prepare once more for armed struggle. Until the Civil War ends, we will use the method of armed insurrection non-stop. There is no question of a coalition with the Nu Government. The final goal of seizing power must be won through violent methods. There is thus a change in strategy. It is not to form a coalition with the Nu Government but to eradicate it. While we are fighting within the democratic fold, the armed method will have to be held in abeyance, but the final struggle will be with weapons.

### PARTY UNITY

Question: (1) Will the unity of the Tripartite be based on forming a single Party, and (2) will there have to be a merger of the Communist Party of Burma with the Red Flag Party simultaneously with the unification of the People's Comrade Party?

Answer by Thakin Than Tun: (1) The key to the revolution is to bring about a merger of the divergent Communist parties. Unification must proceed on the basis of acceptance of the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism. Once common agreement is reached on the Party line and the Party programme, the three and basic strategy, the three parties will work together as a United Front.

(2) We cannot say that the three parties will become one simultaneously. Suppose the Red Flag Party accepts our basic policy, aims and strategy, we become one with them. We will then work with the People's Comrade Party as a United Front while working at the same time for unification until the three become one. I do not say that unification must be effected with the Red Flag Party first. The most desirable state is one of full unification among all three, but if only two parties reach agreement, the other party must not be excluded but all out joint efforts must be bent towards getting all three to merge into a single Party.

### FIGHT WITHIN DEMOCRATIC FOLD

Question: When we become strong, is it necessary to go through the phase of a democratic struggle?

Answer by Thakin Than Tun: We must move in steps. First, we become strong. Then the cry of the people for peace will be insistent. This must be heeded. It may be possible to unsettle Nu's Government straightaway through force of arms if not, there must be a period of democratic struggle. The decision as to what is the right method will be reached when we are in a strong position. With mass support, the initiative then will be in our hands. We must note that at the present time we do not have that advantage. Therefore we must strive after mass support and at the same time capitalize on the fact that it is the Nu Government which is turning down our offer. We must make out that the Nu Government does not want a cessation of Civil War.

### STATUS OF PARTIES

Thakin Than Tun defined the Communist Party of Burma (his own), the Red Flag Party and the People's Comrade Party (PVO) as the true revolutionary parties based on Marxism-Leninism.

The P.L.P. (People's Liberation Party) was defined as a revolutionary party in the sense that it was not a class organisation, but one in a state of armed revolt against the AFPPL Government.

Likewise, the KNU (Karen National Union) was defined as the party of armed revolution among Karen nationalists.

But neither the KNU nor the P.L.P. was considered by Thakin Than Tun to be a Marxist-Leninist organisation, nor a class organisation.

Thakin Than Tun said, "The above definitions are sufficient. There is no need to define them as 'brother organisations' or 'allies' or 'class organisations'."

A question was raised on the status of the BWPP (Burma Workers' and Peasants' Party) Thakin Than Tun's dictum was that the BWPP had at one time been considered to be a workers' party, but it would be fruitless to reconsider its position. He would merely define it as "The Leftist Party which is in opposition to the AFPPL within the Constitution."

Thakin Than Tun also added, "We have secret relations with the BWPP."

During yesterday's Press Conference, the Information Minister was asked whether he had sent copies of the BCP document to the BWPP, to Thakin Kodaw Hmang and others named as "referents" by the Tripartite underground. Thakin Chit Maung's reply was that arrangements had been made to get copies to all those concerned.

### Ko San and his sons

was sent home, but the younger was taken in a sampan to Tantanin village, and from there to Soe-pon village, where he was left in the care of a farmer, Kyaw Din. The farmer set him to watch his cows together with another boy of about his own age.

On January 19, Maung Tin Shwe's parents received a letter through the post, "If you want your child, you must pay K 30,000." After giving instructions as to where and when the money would be received, the note said, "If you report to the Police, your child will be killed. If you don't follow our instructions you'll be kidnaped next."

The parents at once handed over the note to the Police, who studied the handwriting and thought of a way to trap the kidnapers.

Being suspicious of a certain Tin Maung, who was a frequent visitor to

### Continued page 8, col 1

The last General Elections, U Thein Shwe, an Assistant in the firm of the Yugoslav Line agents, was convicted by the 7th Additional Magistrate Rangoon, yesterday under Section 63 of the Elections Act, and sentenced to pay a fine of K 30.

On the day of the General Elections U Thein Shwe and his wife, Ma Khin Aye, went to the polling booth in Ma Po Street, Myingonza, to exercise their franchise. U Thein Shwe went in first and voted. On coming out of the booth he saw his wife queuing up and told her to vote for the AFPPL candidate U Tun Tin, the present Minister for Education and Culture. The NUF agent who heard him at once made a report to the Supervising Officer and action was taken against U Thein Shwe.

At the trial U Thein Shwe admitted having told his wife to vote for the AFPPL. He was accordingly convicted on his own plea of guilty.

Both the Chamber of Deputies and Nationalists have been called into session on February 26 at 11 a.m. They will meet separately.

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